

## CURIOSITIES OF CRIME

MELVILLE'S PRE-ARCTIC LIFE AS A  
HUSBAND

The Tragedy of a Bedford County Ball—A Peculiar  
Scandal in New York Society—A Convict Son  
Finds His Father in Penitentiary—Maori's  
Maori Slingshot in San Francisco

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PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—There was a great crowd in the court-room at Media. Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette, was there, and so were Mrs. Melville and her three children. Melville had applied for a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of his children. The answer was read, charging that Melville was not a fit man to have charge of the children. Then the engineer was called to the stand. Counsel for Mrs. Melville objected to his taking the oath because of his infidelity. Melville said he believed in a God as commonly accepted, and he was sworn. He testified that during the last three years, while absent on the Jeannette expedition, he had allowed his wife \$900 a month for her support and the use

at the house at Sharon Hill. During the last thirteen months his wife had succeeded in drawing an additional \$50 a month. On this recent return home he discovered that he had been deceived. He had been contracted and borrowed money. The trouble was that he had been in 1869. His family was residing in Bristol, and notice of the number of debts which she had incurred reached him while on duty on the Penobscot, as far back as 1877. On his arrival home after a long absence his wife told him that she had been accused by the neighbors of being addicted to drinking. He asked him if he could believe it. He said that he would not until he should see proof of it. One Sunday morning afterward his wife offered to caress him, when he detected the smell of liquor on her breath. He told her to

Upon returning from the late Arctic expedition, Melville said immediately on his arrival in New York he was tendered a reception, and accepted a similar invitation to the city, arriving here late in the afternoon, the 10th inst. He was met by a party of friends, and the following evening he was greeted on his return to Sharon Hill with a reception at his house. Reaching there he was met at the door by his daughter Maude, who kissed him, and then, with the younger children by the hand, he entered the dining room. There his wife, whom he found in the dining room. Her hair was dishevelled, and her whole appearance indicated great disorder of mind and nervousness. The first thing she said was: "George is not your father, he is my father." He replied: "I am not." "Well, then, all is over," said Mrs. Melville; "go out and see your

of people eating and drinking. He became

ried of it, and went out, hoping they would disperse. An hour later he returned and closed the house up, and went up stairs. His wife said, "George, don't disgrace me." "Disgrace be damned!" was the reply. "There is more disgrace here than I have ever seen before, and this great crowd of people who came here to honor me have witnessed my disgrace." Then he went on to tell how he returned to the parlor and his

lively, very much excited, threatened to shoot him, and fire the house. He left the house, and spent the night at a neighbor's. Dr. Longstreth, at his suggestion, certified to Mrs. Melville's insanity, and she was taken to the asylum at Norristown. He had not seen her since.

A LULL IN THE DANCE.

LYNCHBURG, Va., January 10.—A horrible affair occurred at a ball in Bedford county early before last. While the dancers were whirling, a debutante named Idelle Read stepped up to Scott Clayton, who had commenced to call the figures. She told him she was not calling the figures right. As she spoke in what Clayton considered a pert

ay, he denied in somewhat indignant tones the charge of anything in his remarks to Miss Read, although the latter clearly affirmed that he did not use ungentlemanly language. Among Miss Read's admirers present was Armistead Barksdale, and the latter, however, was not a hungry hero. Scarcely had the girl resumed her place among the dancers before Barksdale stepped up and called Clayton to account for his remarks. From this hot word passed to another, and the latter, in a moment, bringing upon Clayton, inflicted a horrible slash from the right eye to the back of the neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing him almost instantly. The scene that followed was a ghastly one. A pool of blood, a puddle of blood, and the gay white dress of the females were bedrugged with the blood. To add to the painful features of the occasion, the girl, who had been killed, was of the type young and impetuous of the type of the two contending men took up the

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PECULIARITIES OF NEW YORK SOCIETY.

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counted an adventure he had with Turnbull. He said that last summer, while he was staying at the Pequot house, New London, Connecticut, Turnbull approached him in a peculiar manner. Upshurspoke of the matter to his friends, and was advised to let the

atter drop, as he might have been mistaken. On the evening of the same day, Upshur says, Turnbull asked the clerk of the hotel for the number of Upshur's room, and on learning it went up stairs and knocked the door. He was told to enter, and on doing so repeated his former action and conducted himself in a disgusting manner. Upshur told Turnbull out of the room and was about to throw him down stairs when several

He added that now he might have opportunity to show to the Union club that he never used the language attributed to him in his quarrel with Turnbull. It is stated that Mrs. Turnbull has already begun proceedings for divorce from her husband, and the particulars have not been made public.

It is reported here that Turnbull has been offered a government position by President Arthur, but whether at Washington or not is not known. Although it has been stated that Turnbull has left the country on an allowance of \$5,000

near from his wife, it is generally believed that he is still in the United States, and not from New York, although his friends will not tell where he has gone to. Mrs. Turnbull said that she should not be surprised if her husband had been offered a government position, but she had nothing to say concerning the differences between herself and him. A prominent society man and a member of the Union club said to-night: "Take my word for it Turnbull's resignation will be before the governing committee of the club by Saturday. The resignation will be accepted,

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He denied in somewhat indignant tones the charge of being in his remarks to Miss Read, although they did affirm that he did not use ungentlemanly language. Among Miss Read's admirers present was Armistead Barksdale, who was seen to wink at her. Scarcely had the girl resumed her place among the dancers before Barksdale stepped up and called Clayton to account for his remarks. From this hot words passed and the girl, who had been dancing and laughing upon Clayton, inflicted a horrible blow from the right eye to the back of the neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing death almost instantly. The scene that followed was the brainiest the bar had ever witnessed. The blood, the gay white dresses and the females were bedagged with the blood added to the painful features of the occasion. The girls, and some of some of the younger and impetuous of the pious and the two contending men took up the

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He intervened and induced Upshur to let Turnbull go. When Loubat heard this story, he said: "It is a dispensation of providence." He added that now he might have opportunity to show to the Union club that he never used the language attributed to him in his quarrel with Turnbull. It is noted that Mrs. Turnbull has already begun proceedings for divorce from her husband, the divorce here not being made.

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**JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., January 10.**—A sad reunion between father and son took place Monday at the state prison south in Jeffersonville. Several years ago Patrick Gleason, who lived in the city, was arrested and his home never returned. His absence was not thought strange, however, as he had some family troubles which annoyed him considerably. He had one son, named Thomas Gleason, who was then about eighteen years of age. Years ago the father was reported missing by the mother or son, and he was considered as dead. The young man, as he grew older, developed a very wild disposition. A few months ago he was arrested for grand larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years. He was now on his way at once to attend the final year of his term.

little if any advantage over him in skill—in fact, Slade got in more blows than has his opponent. There was no heavy slugging, Macdonald being a good deal more retiring than the ring, but would meet Sullivan or any other man with the gloves. Speaking for Slade, he said the latter had never had the gloves on until within the last year, though previously he had been a professional pugilist. He would meet Sullivan or any other man if it were proper. The general impression among the experts present seemed to be that Slade is a good one.

YOUTHFUL LOVERS.

St. Louis, January 10.—Three years ago the Children's aid society, of New York, sent a lot of children out this way, and one of them, a pretty Italian girl of twelve, drifted into the city of St. Louis, where she was met by a musician, who has a son just turned eighteen

donna of fifteen. The family noticed this

CHATTANOOGA, January 10.—News has been brought to the city that a man has been found dead at Smyrna, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Some negro boys were playing on a pile of cotton seed in a gin house, when one discovered a shoe sticking out from the pile. They turned it over and discovered a man's head. The boys then commenced throwing the seed off of it, when they made the frightful discovery of a negro's head body. The man's head was beat almost into jelly, and there were also several large lacerations on his body. No one could be found who could identify the remains. After an investigation was made, the circumstances indicate he was murdered and robbed, as his pockets were turned outside. The affair is a profound mystery.

average deposits about \$75,000. It has no connections in this city. Its business is being done through the First National bank or Jersey City. C. J. Boyce, president, is the secretary of the Fifth Ward savings bank. The latter bank has also closed its doors in consequence of the failure of the City bank. Both banks are in a state of siege by the depositors. A bad failure is suspected. Boyce is sick.

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 10.—The stockholders

**THE MEMPHIS COTTON EXCHANGE.**  
**MEMPHIS, January, 10.**—At the annual election of the officers of the Memphis cotton exchange to-day, C. P. Hunt, young men's candidate, was elected president after the most exciting contest known in the history of the exchange.

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**Snow Storm in Virginia.**  
**FREDERICKSBURG, January 10.**—A fierce northeast

...vessels are entering or leaving  
and in Wisconsin the engines  
the snow drifts. In Washing  
falling last evening, and in  
rivals ever since.

**The Associated Press.**

New York, January 10.—The following officers were elected president, George J. Mitchell; vice-president, Wm. Henry Hurley; secretary, John H. Field, of the Express, and treasurer, John H. Field, of the Journal of Commerce.

**Orib's**

Indianapolis, January 10.—A. O. Orib, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman James A. Orib, who died last week. He received a vote of thirteen hundred majority.















## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

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ADDRESS all letters and telegrams and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 11, 1883

The signal service bureau report indicates for south Atlantic states, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

It appears that President Arthur's friends "Mike" Cregan, "Barney" Biglin, and the rest of the New York "gang" are very angry over some of the New York appointments. This is a good sign that the appointments are decent.

The harmonious progress of the republican party from bad to worse ought to be examined and analyzed by a mathematician. It constitutes a political "figure" of curious and costly interest to the people of the United States.

GAMBETTA is dead and Gladstone is ill. Bismarck is tired and desires rest from official cares. When these men are gone the destinies of Europe will pass into the hands of small men, and the memory of the giants will not be apt to add to their importance.

SENATOR HOAR'S brutality in referring to Senator Edmunds's loss of the daughter in whose life that of the Vermont senator was wrapped up, is of a piece with his usual taunting exhibitions of ill breeding, of which his assault on Senator Butler was the latest instance.

It is understood that absconder Howgate is making overtures to Washington looking towards a plea of guilty and a short term of imprisonment. He was an officer in the United States and as such he should be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Such an arrangement would be worse than the conduct of the star route cases.

The balloon of speculation is filling and swaying in New York. All of the bulls and bears are getting themselves interviewed and prophesying all sorts of good and bad things for the country. The sensible man will not pay much attention to either of the animals of Wall street, but will "saw wood and say nothing," as the Atlanta saying is.

CORRECTION is about to join the family of nations. She gives up the hermit business at the solicitation of the United States and other countries, but China is the favored country. Chinese customs and methods are to be introduced. Chinese steamers and a Chinese bank and Chinese tax gatherers being already engaged, preparatory to an opening of several ports next spring to foreign trade.

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and is for that reason the best basis that we have for estimating crops. Everybody in the state knows that last year's crop of wheat exceeded the census crop or any other crop of wheat grown of late years in the state; but no one can say whether the allowance of three quarters of million bushels is sufficient or not. Judge Henderson, of the state department, says the crop is twelve per cent more than the crop of 1881. If we add this percentage to the Washington figures for 1881 we have 3,284,960 bushels. The average yield per acre was 8 bushels, but Judge Henderson's circular furnishes no estimate of last year's acreage.

Mr. Dodge gives us credit for producing in 1882 corn to the amount of 29,617,500 bushels, against 19,745,000 in 1881, and 23,202,018 bushels in the census year. Judge Henderson says the crop of 1882 is thirty-three per cent more than that of 1881. This would make it 26,260,850 bushels, if we accept the Washington figures for 1881. Our commissioner, however, claims that the corn acreage of the state last year was twelve per cent more than it was in 1879, the census year, and that the average yield per acre last year was 13.3 bushels giving a crop of 36,963,940 bushels, or the largest in the history of the state. Here is a wide discrepancy in the figures, and when two statisticians as Judge Henderson and Mr. J. R. Dodge disagree, who shall decide? For general purposes the crop of the year can be safely put at 30,000,000 bushels. The state undoubtedly produced nearly a full farm supply. Two per cent of such a supply, the chief deficiency being in middle Georgia, and the chief surplus in north Georgia.

Mr. Dodge says our oat crop of last year was 7,255,850 bushels; but Judge Henderson, thinks it was 11,643,482 bushels. The latter official says the yield per acre last year was 19 bushels, and this would give on the acreage of the census year the yield claimed by the home commissioner. It is very plain that the acreage was not less than it was in 1879, and it is altogether safer to accept the home figures. Even if we did produce nearly 12,000,000 bushels—and we may well be proud of such progress in our agricultural development—we do not show well by the side of Illinois, which made 99,141,000 bushels, or in comparison with Iowa's crop, which was nearly 50,000,000 bushels. No southern state, however, leads Georgia in the statistics of oats.

**FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION.**  
Judge Wm. M. Beckner, of Kentucky, recently delivered an address before the State Teachers' association at Hopkinsville upon the subject of southern illiteracy, in the course of which he grouped together some interesting facts bearing upon the question of federal aid to state legislation. The tone of the address is substantial evidence of the fact that Judge Beckner realizes that, with the abolition of slavery have passed away the moving cause of the discussion of constitutional prerogatives and limitations that kept the people of the south in a continual state of alarm in regard to the centralizing tendencies of the general government. With slavery in existence, it was natural that the southern people should be continually on the alert with respect to federal aggressions. Every question relating to the construction of the constitution was always delicate and more or less dangerous; but with slavery out of the way, the south has neither more nor less interest in strict construction than the north, and the interminable discussion of state rights has to a great extent subsided.

There has been a disposition here and there to revive it in connection with the question of federal aid to state education, but always within the limits of practical common sense. Judge Beckner says that the power of the general government to make appropriations for educational purposes has long been settled. He calls attention to the fact that Washington recommended in his last annual message the establishment of a university and a military academy by congress, and that Jefferson, in his sixth annual message, opposed the repeal of the tax on imports on the ground that "patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of public education, roads, rivers and canals." From the earliest period the government has pursued the policy of aiding education in the states and territories by setting apart public lands for that purpose, and a vast domain has been thus set apart and appropriated. In 1862 an act was passed distributing among the states 9,000,000 acres for the endowment of colleges of agricultural and mechanical arts, and a part of this fund is in use in Georgia.

There is no reason why the policy of the government should not be pursued now when there is a greater need for the benefits of education than ever. There is, in the south, a great mass of illiteracy, which has formed and still forms the basis of a thousand and one sneers on the part of the gifted northern editors. But this is not as bad as the tendency to ignore the practical benefits of education as applied to this mass of ignorance—a tendency which makes itself manifest now and again in the Georgia legislature and out of it.

There is nothing surer than the fact that this mass of ignorance is a continual threat against society. If the state does not dispose of it, it will dispose of the state; and the shortest, surest and most practical method of dealing with it is, in the judgment of all thoughtful people, to dispense it by means of education. Even this process is a slow one; but as it is the quickest and surest remedy for ignorance ever invented, the sooner it is applied, the sooner will its benefits be realized.

**WHAT THE TARIFF COSTS.**  
At every turn we meet the ill effects of protection. We cannot build iron or steel ships because the prices of the materials have been inflated by protection; the navigation laws do not permit us to buy them from countries uncursed by protection; and so we pay foreign vessels \$250,000 a year for transportation. This much is taken from us every year. Some of it is a tax, and all of it is an unnecessary drain. Not only do we lose the money, but we are fast losing our merchant marine, and when we lose that we have lost an important reliance in time of war. Protection in this respect impoverishes us in peace and ties our hands in war.

Its every-day cost is enough, however, in the long run to bring ruin upon all except the favored few who fastened the curse upon the country and are fighting to maintain it. We are not speaking in a general way or at random. The following table embraces nine "protected" commodities, showing the value of the several articles manufactured in and imported into the United States, the wages paid in the protection of the domestic articles, and the per cent of duty or additional cost to the consumer of the articles named:

Product.	Wages.	Per Cent Duty.
Chemicals.....	\$117,407,054	\$11,820,728 35.18
Same imported.....	14,161,115	
Pottery, stoneware, etc.....	7,943,229	3,279,553 41.15
Same imported.....	6,879,078	
Wool and manufactures of.....	21,018,464	9,112,304 59.94
Same imported.....	6,755,357	
Iron and manufactures of.....	604,503,460	122,648,191 40.27
Same imported.....	29,307,305	
Same manufactures of.....	509,485,611	105,861,337 18.71
Same imported.....	8,967,296	
Cotton and manufactures of.....	118,695,566	25,041,257 23.69
Same imported.....	8,216,182	
Cotton and manufactures of.....	210,950,383	45,614,419 39.98
Same imported.....	31,285,303	
Wool and manufactures of.....	395,314,661	47,251,628 61.43
Same imported.....	4,768,182	
Silk and manufactures of.....	41,033,045	9,146,705 59.05
Same imported.....		

Total nine commodities.....\$ 2,178,328,212 \$379,876,118

In round figures we used of these commodities over \$2,000,000,000. The part manufactured at home was doubtless increased in cost to the extent of the duty, and on these nine classes of articles alone we were thus compelled to pay an increased cost of more than \$700,000,000, or nearly twice the amount that the hands employed in their manufacture received. If the government would grant these hands pensions to the extent of their wages, and remove this artificial protective system as to these necessary articles, it would put millions and millions in the pockets of the people. This forcing plan was not originated and is not maintained in the interest of the workingmen—that sham has been thoroughly exposed—but it was started and is kept up to enrich the few at the expense of the many by a hidden system of taxation that is more insidious and deadly and unjust than any that was ever devised by the hand of man. If the spirit of liberty and justice still lives, this iniquity will be thrown off, but it will not be without a desperate struggle with the allied monopolists and corruptionists who have controlled the country for nearly a quarter of a century.

**THE REPUBLICAN REFORMERS.**  
The American, of Philadelphia, with a tendency to gloat over the fact that the Cincinnati Enquirer is disposed to subject Senator Pendleton to editorial chastisement on account of his civil service bill, says: "Nothing could be better for the republicans. Whatever identifies their party with this reform, smooths their way in 1884." The able American company (limited) has surely neglected to note the fact that the Hon. Frank Hatton, editor of the administration and star route organ, and holding a high and responsible office, has already identified the party with this reform measure.

He has declared, openly and above board, that the civil service commission will be made up of reform republicans, who will be able and ingenious enough to levy a tax of \$200 on each successful candidate for office. This matter of fact statement has been characterized as a scandalous charge, but if the Hon. Mr. Hatton has modified it, the readers of his paper have not been notified. The American need have no fears. The identification of the republican party with the "truth reform movement" is open and notorious. Mr. Dorsey is a reformer. Mr. Brady is a reformer. Mr. Robeson is even fierier in his demand for reform and Mr. Jay Hubbard maintains that the reform should go so far as to make blackmailing a pure and virtuous occupation.

Thus it will be seen that all the real leaders of the republican party are earnestly in favor of reform. They will never be satisfied until fraud is legalized and corruption ceases to be obnoxious to honest people. If John E. Bryant doesn't get office now he will have to be written down as the great republican martyr. What he wants with an office is a mystery to us, when he can get all the money he needs from the dufters of New England who solemnly believe that he is spending his days and nights in the dreamful task of educating southern democrats to be republicans.

The noble lords and faithful commons of England are deepening and widening the Irish problem. Thordica that the trouble and discontent in Ireland can be cured by jailing those who make complaint is almost as original an idea as the reconstruction policy of the late Thaddeus Stevens.

We are to have a new nickel. Seventy-five of these new thrills will be worth a dollar, if what the goldbugs call "intrinsic value" is taken into consideration. But as it is not taken into consideration, and never will be, twenty of them will buy a gold dollar.

J. H. LANGTRY, a Boston man who has been advertised as the husband of the Jersey Lily, is asking the newspapers to grant him a divorce, on the ground that he already has a wife and children.

KELLOGG endeavors with some success to show that Walsh is a professional republican in his relations with other people, rather a bad citizen on general principles. The truth is they are all bad together.

We call the attention of the esteemed Evening Post of New York to the arrest of the seven Chicago "geems" who were flourishing in female array this year to be a purely northern affair.

The superstitious Southern republicans in Washington are watching the effect of his curse on the jury that condemned him. They claim that the jury has already begun.

Now that Georgia has about agreed to put her pistol in the brown drawer, instead of in her pocket, Alabama should go and do likewise. Too much pistol isn't healthy.

Buck and Bryant are coming home hand in hand. They have what the Washington correspondents call "assurances."

If the federal educational fund is to be distributed on the basis of illiteracy, John Logan ought to get a good big bunk of it.

The state treasurer of Tennessee had only one leg, but it educated hands left activity to his movements.

The president stands boldly by the old Georgia syndicate. They say Jack Brown is very proud of this.

A bent pin from his position in a chair once held the basement of a pair of pants hard by

CONNECTICUT democrats have concluded never to put their ballots in mourning any more.

DORSEY thinks the star route jury can't be so cruel as to find a blind man guilty.

**NOTES AND OPINIONS.**  
MINNESOTA has a prospective permanent school fund reaching \$20,000,000.

IMPORTANT discoveries of silver, lead, coal and iron mines are reported in Mexico.

The report of the Jeannette board will probably be made before the 4th of March.

The German emperor and his minister of war have recently held conferences in regard to an increase of artillery.

WISCONSIN has petitioned the senate for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Dr. Huxley, of England, says that the common sparrow may have small-pox, and that it may communicate the disease.

It was a member of the Massachusetts legislature who supposed that Governor Butler read his message from "printed manuscript."

There is no immediate danger of a coal famine in Ohio. The undeveloped article in the state is estimated at eight billion tons.

Two butchers have been arrested at Reading, Pa., charged with selling the meat of hogs that had been bitten by mad dogs and died of rabies.

The principal recommendation embraced in the message of Governor Nance, of Nebraska, is in regard to judicious railroad legislation, preference being expressed for the commission system now in operation in Illinois and Iowa.

A RESIDENT of Alaska, on a visit to San Francisco, says the bombardment of the Indian village by a United States man-of-war was unwarranted. The naval officers were imposed upon by the natives.

The statistics of the United States census regarding the cost of dress defend women without attempting to deny. The figures are \$108,000,000 for men's clothes and \$137,000,000 for women's.

The mail revenue is \$45 a year, the female \$27. Nearly \$300,000,000 is the estimated cost of the proposed ship canal from Bordeaux, on the bay of Biscay to Narbonne, on the Gulf of Lyons, a distance of about 240 miles—thus making a direct connection between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

It is proposed to tow vessels by steam engines, and the cost of the engine is expected to be made in three days. In addition to this vast engineering scheme is that for uniting the Rhine and Rhone by canal, with, of course, a similar project.

**PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
COLONEL SEATON of the census is recovering his health.

EX-EMPEROR EUGENIE is thin, pale and rheumatic.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL died yesterday morning, aged 70.

ARAB PASHA and his fellow exiles have arrived at Colombia, Caylon.

CAPTAIN MCENROE, of the New York police, has saved 32 persons from drowning.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has been elected a director of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad.

The sultan of Zanzibar and George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, have a magic for cloaks.

JOHN MANNING, about whom Edward S. Stokes had his fatal quarrel with Jim Fisk, is living in New York this winter.

JOHN ROACH's numerous articles on shipping are written for him by a New York newspaper man to whom Roach gives figures.

W. W. STORY, the poet-sculptor, has made Boston mad by staying in New York and Washington. Mr. Story was raised in Boston.

HERM MORMSEN has been acquitted of the charge preferred against him of having slandered Bismarck, by the highest court of appeals.

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S son, William Preston, is pressed by the New Orleans Picayune for the presidency of the new Tulane university.

M. DE LESSEPS is said to be engaged in an effort to develop some mechanical appliances to protect his canal against earthquake, which are common along the line.

In a full democratic caucus last night, at Raleigh, N. C., General Matt W. Ransom was unanimously nominated for reelection to the senate as his own successor.

W. L. LEDGERWOOD, the newly elected democratic member of the Tennessee house of representatives, comes from Parson Brownlow's republican county of Knox, and was captain in the federal army during the war between the states. He is thirty-nine years of age.

CHARLES LANMAN, the well known author and ex diplomat, has lately devoted himself to painting, and the Washington Post says "one of his orders comes from the governors of Georgia, Mr. H. Stephens, and because of its kindly tone Mr. Lanman says a gold mine could not purchase him from it."

Or Colonel W. A. Seaver, the Harper's drawer editor who died on Monday, the Harpers' says: "Two years ago, while in Europe, I went to see the Passion play. He could not obtain a good seat, and going to the box office asked to be placed in a row that was empty. He was informed that the seats were reserved for the nobility. 'I am an elector of the state of New York,' said Colonel Seaver, 'and I have as much right to a seat as your German elector.' The man whom he was addressing bowed low and seated him at once beside the German elector and seated auditors."

**SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.**  
IMMIGRATION to Texas is larger at present than ever before.

It is unlawful to shoot deer in Texas between the 1st of December and the 1st of June.

Less than one year nearly all the large towns in Kentucky will be connected by telephone.

The last season's fruit business from Tennessee is attracting many western fruit growers southward.

According to the papers Tennessee has more hogs in fattening pens this winter than any other southern state.

BREVARD county, Florida, has an area of 5,000 square miles, and is said to be the largest county in the United States.

A LINCOLN county, Kentucky, man got so angry because he could not thread a needle that he kicked a chair and broke his leg.

The Alabama river at Montgomery, has been rising for several days, and is now out of its banks and stretching over a considerable part of the low lands on the other side.

We learn from an exchange that "Colonel Dick Tate, state treasurer, of Kentucky who is in his ninety-seventh year, celebrated his diamond wedding last year. Among the presents received was a magnificent diamond mounted bicycle, the gift of his son, and because of its kindly tone Mr. Tate says a gold mine could not purchase him from it."

A bent pin from his position in a chair once held the basement of a pair of pants hard by

"Pray be seated," said the Bent Pin, cordially. "You will have to excuse me," replied the bent pin, "for however much pleasure I cannot but feel the thought of indulging upon the amiable gentleman who has just addressed me from his 'table.' It is needless to state that the Bent Pin hung its head in shame, while the bent pin moved on in the crowd, unconscious of having exhibited a tender regard for another's feelings."

An Impresario once approached a Mule and offered him Advantageous Terms to become a Prima Donna. "Alas," quoth the Mule with a sigh, "That is an impossibility, for though I am in favor of Music, my Voice is Sadly Attuned."

"But you can Kick!" inquired the Impresario. "At kicking," admitted the Mule, "I am positively Feared." Then, exclaimed the Impresario, "you have the Highest Qualification of a Prima Donna. Consider yourself engaged."

A foolish Showman once advertised for the Following Charities: A Printer who carried Tobacco, a Negro Minstrel who did not wear a Plug Hat, a Woman who did wash her Face with a Rag, an Editor who had Ten Dollars in his Pocket, a Dog whose Hind legs were in Flump with his Front Legs, a Business Manager who did not Consider the Editors Robbers, and a Pair of shoes that were too Small for the Lady who wore them. The foolish Showman died a Death of Bitter Disappointment.

An Arabian Steed, having been Endowed by Nature with long Ears and a Paint Brush Tail, did not Repine, but on the contrary, bore his Lot with Philosophy and Fortitude. "How much I have Fixed am I," said he, "than Most Men, for some of them Live where there are no Flies, while others, residing where Flies Abound, have no Tails with which to Brush them away." By this Narrative of Contentment we are instructed that Nature made a Mistake in only Providing us all with Tails, and Flies to Keep them Busy.

A Humorousist was once Called into the Presence of the Managing Editor and Solemnly Reproved for the Dullness of his Wit. "Your jokes," quoth the Editor, "are so bad that the Daily Constitution has















